

AD-A085 779

FRANK J SEILER RESEARCH LAB UNITED STATES AIR FORCE A--ETC F/G 7/4
PREDICTION OF OXIDATION HALF-WAVE POTENTIALS BY MNDO CALCULATIO--ETC(U)
MAY 80 L P DAVIS, C L HUSSEY, L A KING
FJSRL-TR-80-0011

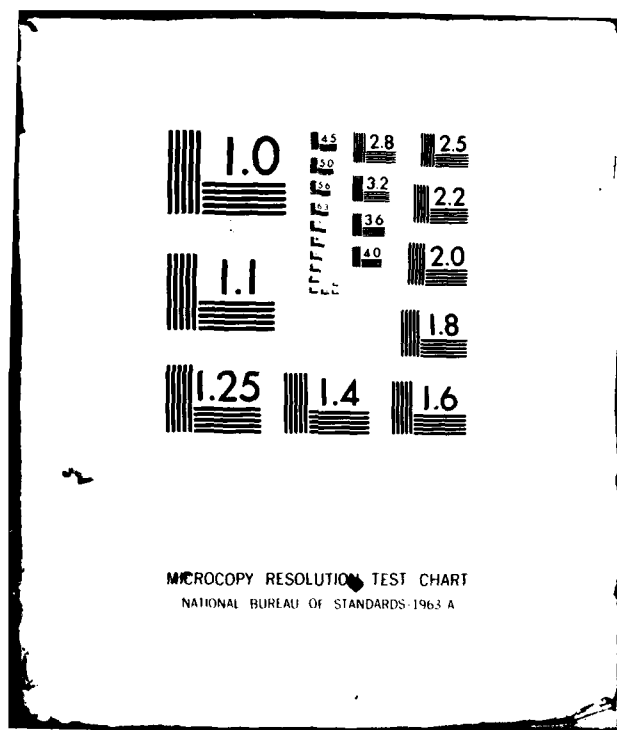
UNCLASSIFIED

NL

1 1
2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6
7 7
8 8
9 9
10 10
11 11
12 12



END
DATE
FILMED
7 80
DTIC



LEVEL *Handwritten marks*

(2)



FRANK J. SEILER RESEARCH LABORATORY

FJSRL TECHNICAL REPORT 80-0011

MAY 1980

ADA 085779

PREDICTION OF OXIDATION HALF-WAVE POTENTIALS BY MNDO CALCULATIONS

L. P. DAVIS

C. L. HUSSEY

L. A. KING

J. S. WILKES

**DTIC
ELECTE
JUN 18 1980
S C D**

**APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE;
DISTRIBUTION UNLIMITED**

61102F

PROJECT 2303

**AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE**

80 6 18 0 18



1473

FJSRL-TR-80-0011

This document was prepared by the Molecular Dynamics Division, Directorate of Chemical Sciences, Frank J. Seiler Research Laboratory, United States Air Force Academy, CO. The research was conducted under Project Work Unit Number 2303-P4-03, Molecular Orbital Calculations of Excited Species, Captain Larry P. Davis was the Project Scientist in charge of the work.

When U. S. Government drawings, specifications or other data are used for any purpose other than a definitely related government procurement operation, the government thereby incurs no responsibility nor any obligation whatsoever, and the fact that the government may have formulated, furnished or in any way supplied the said drawings, specifications or other data is not to be regarded by implication or otherwise, as in any manner licensing the holder or any other person or corporation or conveying any rights or permission to manufacture, use or sell any patented invention that may in any way be related thereto.

Inquiries concerning the technical content of this document should be addressed to the Frank J. Seiler Research Laboratory (AFSC) FJSRL/NC, USAF Academy, CO 80840. Phone AC 303 472-2655.

This report has been reviewed by the Commander and is releasable to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). At NTIS it will be available to the general public, including foreign nations.

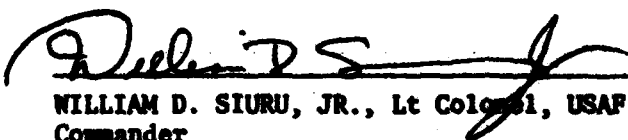
This technical report has been reviewed and is approved for publication.



LARRY P. DAVIS, Captain, USAF
Project Scientist



KENNETH E. SIEGENTHALER, Lt Colonel, USAF
Director, Chemical Sciences



WILLIAM D. SIURU, JR., Lt Colonel, USAF
Commander

Copies of this report should not be returned unless return is required by security considerations, contractual obligations, or notice on a specific document.

Printed in the United States of America. Qualified requestors may obtain additional copies from the Defense Documentation Center. All others should apply to: National Technical Information Service
6285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161

FJSRL-TR-80-0011

PREDICTION OF OXIDATION HALF-WAVE
POTENTIALS BY MNDO CALCULATIONS

by

L. P. Davis
C. L. Hussey
L. A. King
J. S. Wilkes

TECHNICAL REPORT FJSRL-TR-80-0011

May 1980

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

Directorate of Chemical Sciences
Frank J. Seiler Research Laboratory
Air Force Systems Command
US Air Force Academy, Colorado 80840

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER (4) FJSRL-TR-80-0011	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD A085779	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) (6) Prediction of Oxidation Half-Wave Potentials by MNDO Calculations.		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED (9) Interim rpt.
7. AUTHOR(s) (10) L. P. Davis, C. L. Hussey, L. A. King J. S. Wilkes		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Frank J. Seiler Research Laboratory (AFSC) USAF Academy, CO 80840		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Frank J. Seiler Research Laboratory USAF Academy, CO 80840		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS (16) 2303 (17) F4-03
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office) (12) 15		12. REPORT DATE (11) May 1980
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 8
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) UNCLASSIFIED
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) MNDO Modified Neglect of Diatomic Overlap Oxidation Potentials		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) The MNDO method has been applied for the prediction of oxidation half-wave potentials of a series of aromatic compounds. A linear relation between HOMO energies and E_1 in N-alkylpyridinium chloroaluminate melts was demonstrated.		

DD FORM 1 JAN 73 1473

EDITION OF 1 NOV 68 IS OBSOLETE

UNCLASSIFIED

319920

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

SUMMARY

The MNDO method has been applied for the prediction of oxidation half-wave potentials of a series of aromatic compounds. A linear relation between HOMO energies and $E_{1/2}$ in N-alkylpyridinium chloroaluminate melts was demonstrated.

Accession For	
NTIS GRA&I	<input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/>
DDC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
By	
Distribution/	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or special
A	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
Introduction	1
Results	2
Conclusion	5
References	8

ILLUSTRATION

	<u>PAGE</u>
Figure 1. Least Squares Fit	4

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>PAGE</u>
Table I. Correlation Between Ionization Energies and Half-Wave Potentials	3
Table II. Predicted Half-Wave Potentials for Selected Aromatic Molecules	6

PREDICTION OF OXIDATION HALF-WAVE POTENTIALS BY MNDO CALCULATIONS

INTRODUCTION

We have been interested in the possibility of predicting half-wave potentials for molecules being considered for electrochemical studies to determine if these potentials will fall within the electrochemical window of the solvent. Calculated molecular orbital energies are directly related to molecular ionization energies via Koopmans' theorem (1), and ionization energies should play a major if not predominant role in determining half-wave potentials (2,3); therefore, it appeared logical to seek a correlation between calculated molecular orbital energies and the measured half-wave potentials. Indeed, such correlations have previously been successful with Hückel-type calculations (2,4). We wish to report here the first use of the newly-developed MNDO (Modified Neglect of Diatomic Overlap) semiempirical technique for these correlations.

The MNDO method (5) is a semiempirical molecular orbital technique of a higher level than generally has been available in the past. The method is parameterized by comparison of calculated results with experimental results for a set of reference molecules. It has been shown to give reasonable predictions for the ionization energies (i.e., the negative of the calculated highest occupied molecular orbital [HOMO] energy) of a wide variety of molecules (mean absolute error of 0.48eV) even though parameterized specifically for molecular geometries and heats of formation (6). This accuracy should allow reasonable predictions of oxidation half-wave potentials, given the success of the simpler Hückel method.

Of particular interest in this laboratory is the electrochemical behavior of compounds in $\text{AlCl}_3:\text{N}-(n\text{-butyl})\text{pyridinium}$ chloride electrolytes,

which are molten at or near room temperature (7,8). These melts provide a completely anhydrous and aprotic medium in which organic electrochemistry may be performed.

RESULTS

Table I presents the results of the calculations for our correlation set of molecules compared to both measured ionization energies and measured half-wave potentials. The mean difference between the predicted ionization energies and the measured is 0.60eV, but the predicted value was consistently too large. The correlation was made between the predicted ionization energies and the oxidation half-wave potentials in acetonitrile/0.50M NaClO_4 vs. a $\text{Ag}/0.1\text{M}\text{Ag}^+$ electrode. A least squares fit, shown in Figure 1, gave the following equation for the prediction of half-wave potential from the calculated ionization energy:

$$E_{1/2} = 0.725 E_I - 4.95 \quad [1]$$

$E_{1/2}$ is the half-wave potential in volts and E_I is the calculated ionization potential in eV.

Robinson and Osteryoung have shown a good correlation between ionization energy and half-wave potential for several aromatic species in $\text{AlCl}_3:\text{N}-(n\text{-butyl})\text{-pyridinium}$ chloride melts (9). They obtained an almost constant difference of 0.23V between the half-wave potentials measured in the melt vs. Al/Al^{+3} and those measured in acetonitrile/0.50M NaClO_4 vs. $\text{Ag}/0.1\text{M}\text{Ag}^+$. (Potentials in the chloroaluminate melts in both the Robinson and Osteryoung study in the present work are reported with respect to an aluminum reference electrode immersed in 2:1 $\text{AlCl}_3:\text{N}-(N\text{-butyl})\text{pyridinium}$ chloride.) We modified Eq. [1] for this difference, and obtained the following equation for prediction of half-wave potentials in the melt:

TABLE I

CORRELATION BETWEEN IONIZATION ENERGIES AND HALF-WAVE POTENTIALS

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Calculated Ionization Energy^a (eV)</u>	<u>Observed Ionization Energy (eV)</u>	<u>Half-Wave Potentials in Acetonitrile Relative ^{+f} to Ag/0.1M Ag⁺ (V)</u>
(1) Benzene	9.39	9.25 ^b	2.00
(2) Toluene	9.28	8.82 ^b	1.98
(3) o-Xylene	9.23	8.45 ^c	1.57
(4) m-Xylene	9.24	8.50 ^c	1.58
(5) p-Xylene	8.73	8.37 ^c	1.56
(6) Biphenyl	9.12	8.20 ^d	1.48
(7) Naphthalene	8.58	8.15 ^b	1.34
(8) Anthracene	8.09	7.15 ^e	0.84

^aMNDO method, present work^bReference 6^cReference 11^dReference 12^eReference 13^fReference 14

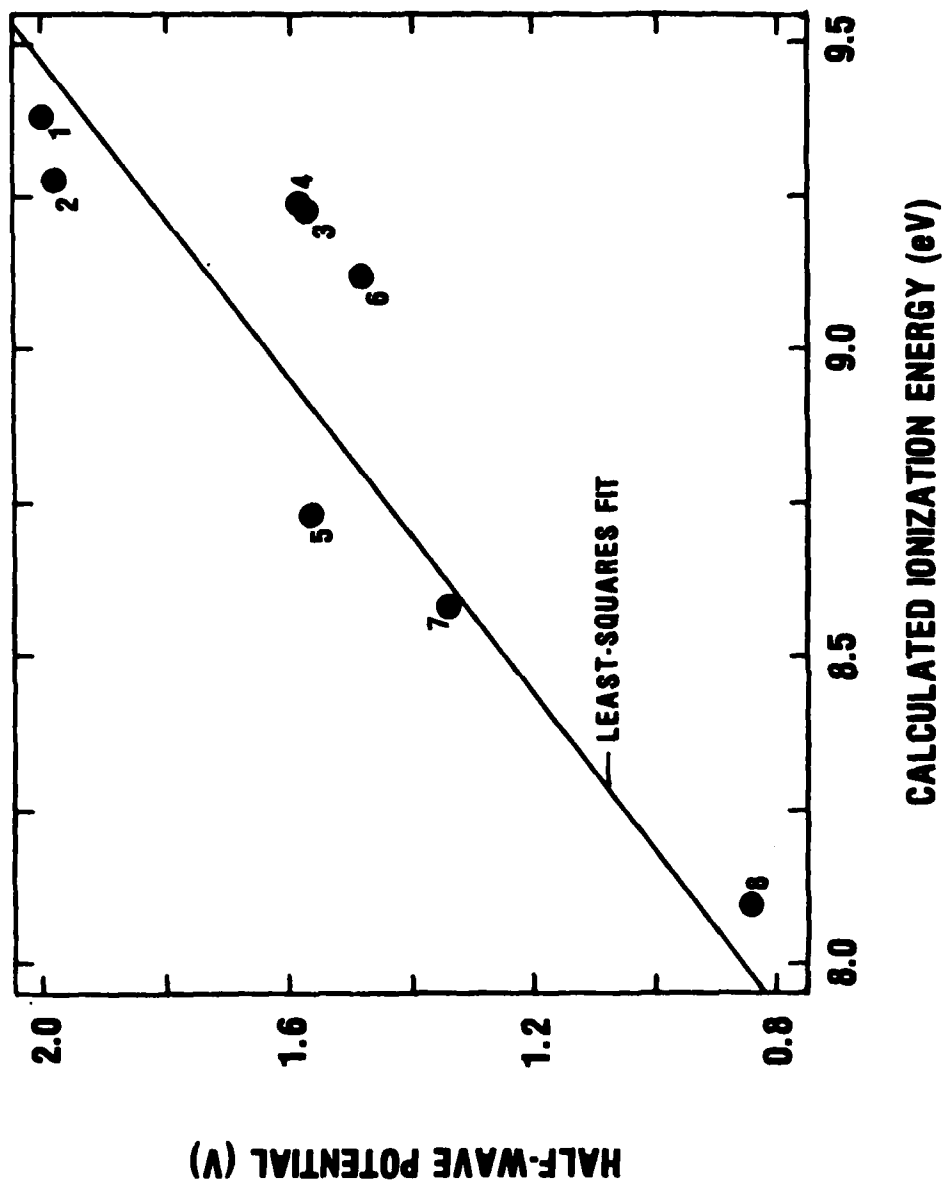


Figure 1. Least Squares Fit

$$\underline{E}_m = 0.725 \underline{E}_I - 4.72 \quad [2]$$

\underline{E}_m is the half-wave potential in the melt in volts relative to Al/Al^{+3} .

Use of these equations resulted in predictions for half-wave potentials of the aromatic molecules given in Table II. These predictions also were compared with Robinson and Osteryoung's measured values in the melt (9) for three species; here the mean absolute difference was 0.08V.

Since the upper end of the electrochemical window of the room temperature melt is only about 2V vs. Al/Al^{+3} , the predictions preclude the possibility of anodic oxidation of the nitroaromatics in the melt. The prediction for thianthrene is for a very low oxidation potential, which might indicate the possibility of spontaneous oxidation if a suitable oxidant (or electron acceptor) is present in the system. The electronic and ESR spectra of thianthrene dissolved in an acidic $\text{AlCl}_3:\text{N}-(n\text{-butyl})\text{pyridinium}$ chloride solvent suggest that the radical cation of thianthrene is formed spontaneously (10). The measured half-wave potential for thianthrene was 1.17V in the melt (10), about 1V greater than the predicted potential. This discrepancy was the result of the different nature of the HOMO in thianthrene compared with the other molecules. In the case of thianthrene, the HOMO was a lone pair orbital on the sulfur atoms, while for the correlation set molecules the HOMO was a π orbital.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the MNDO method has been shown to reliably estimate half-wave potentials for a variety of aromatic molecules, providing that the same type of HOMO is involved. The predictions indicate that some compounds may be oxidized spontaneously while others will fall outside of the electrochemical window of the room temperature melt. The method will be used

TABLE II

PREDICTED HALF-WAVE POTENTIALS FOR SELECTED AROMATIC MOLECULES

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Calculated Ionization Energy (eV)</u>	<u>Predicted Half-Wave Potential in Acetonitrile Relative to $\text{Ag}/0.1\text{M Ag}^+$ (V)</u> ^a	<u>Predicted Half-Wave Potential in Melt Relative to Al/Al^{+3} (V)</u> ^b	<u>Measured Half-Wave Potential in Melt Relative to Al/Al^{+3} (V)</u>
Biphenyl	9.12	1.66	1.89	1.73 ^c
Napthalene	8.58	1.27	1.50	1.58 ^c
Anthracene	8.09	0.92	1.15	1.16 ^c
Nitrobenzene	10.31	2.52	2.75	-
m-Dinitrobenzene	11.20	3.17	3.40	-
2,4,6-Trinitrobenzene	12.07	3.80	4.03	-
2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene	11.83	3.61	3.84	-
Thianthrene	6.70	-0.09	0.14	1.17 ^d

^a According to Eq. [1].^b According to Eq. [2].^c Referene 9.^d Reference 10.

to estimate half-wave potentials for a group of yet unsynthesized aromatic molecules being considered for electrochemical studies.

REFERENCES

- (1) T. Koopmans, Physica, 1, 104 (1933).
- (2) E. S. Pysh and N. C. Yang, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 85, 2124 (1963).
- (3) J. W. Loveland and G. R. Dimeler, Anal. Chem., 33, 1196 (1961).
- (4) G. J. Hoijsink, Rec. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas, 77, 555 (1958).
- (5) M. J. S. Dewar and W. Thiel, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 99, 4899 (1977).
- (6) M. J. S. Dewar and W. Thiel, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 99, 4907 (1977).
- (7) R. A. Carpio, L. A. King, R. E. Lindstrom, J. C. Nardi and C. L. Hussey, submitted for publication.
- (8) R. J. Gale, B. Gilbert and R. A. Osteryoung, Inorg. Chem., 17, 2728 (1978).
- (9) J. Robinson and R. A. Osteryoung, J. Am. Chem. Soc., in press.
- (10) L. P. Davis, J. S. Wilkes, C. P. Kesthelyi, and C. L. Hussey, unpublished results.
- (11) J. P. Maier and D. W. Turner, J. Chem. Soc., Faraday Trans. 2, 69, 196 (1973).
- (12) J. H. D. Eland and C. J. Danby, Z. Naturforsch. A, 23, 355 (1968).
- (13) J. G. Angus and G. C. Morris, J. Mol. Spectrosc., 21, 310 (1966).
- (14) H. Lund, Acta Chem. Scand, 11, 1323 (1957).

DATE
FILMED
7-8